

racecenti-alba, abdomine flavido lavato : rostro superiore obscure corneo, inferiore rubello : pedibus nigris.

	Long. tota.	alæ.	caudæ.
Spec. <i>a</i> , ♂, 5·4		3·0	2·7
— <i>b</i> , ♀, 5·0		2·7	2·2
— <i>c</i> , ? 6·0		3·1	2·8
— <i>d</i> , 6·0		2·9	2·7
— <i>e</i> , 5·7		2·8	2·5
— <i>f</i> , 5·8		3·0	2·8
— <i>g</i> , 5·8		3·0	2·8

Hab. In ins. S. Thomæ Antillensium.

Mus. P. L. S.

Obs. Affinis *Elaineæ paganæ* et ejusdem formæ, sed rostro longiore, compressiore, et corpore subtus pallidiore distinguenda.

I have specimens of two species of this genus of *Tyrannidæ* in my collection from Jamaica. One of them is *E. Cottæ* of Gosse; the other, as far as I know, undescribed, but quite different from the present. I have also an *Elainea* from Tobago, which I cannot refer strictly to any known species.

ON THE AFRICAN TRIONYCES WITH HIDDEN FEET (EMYDA).

By DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

Five species of my genus *Emyda* (which MM. Duméril and Bibron afterwards most unnecessarily named *Cryptopus*) have been described as found in Africa, viz.—

1. *Cryptopus senegalensis*, Dum. & Bib., from Senegal.
2. *Cyclanosteus Petersii*, Gray, from the Gambia.
3. *Cyclanosteus frenatus*, Peters, MSS., from Mozambique.
4. *Cryptopus Aubryi*, Duméril, from Gaboon.
5. *Aspidochelys Livingstonii*, Gray, from Mozambique.

Now it is very doubtful if several of these names are not synonymous, not because there is any doubt as to the distinctness of species, as some neophyte belonging to the Darwinian School might suspect, but simply because the materials on which they are founded do not afford us sufficient information or means of comparison.

Cryptopus senegalensis was described from a very young specimen in the Paris Museum before it had any of the sternal callosities developed. The specimen of *Trionyx*, with flaps over its feet, which we have received from the same locality, is unfortunately in the same condition; and though it affords very good evidence that it is destitute of any bones on the margin of the shield, and therefore does not belong to the same genus as the Asiatic animal with which M. Duméril associated it, yet it does not give us the means of knowing to which, if to either, of the two African forms, viz. *Cyclanosteus* and *Aspidochelys*, it should be referred.

The description of Duméril, and the colouring of the head, &c. of the specimen in the Museum, show that it must be distinct from *Cyclanosteus frenatus* and from *Cryptopus Aubryi* (which may be

synonymous), as it has small white dots on its head, while *C. frenatus*, as its name implies, and *C. Aubryi*, as its figure shows, are not spotted, and have black lines on the side of the head and neck.

Cyclanosteus Petersii and *Aspidochelys Livingstonii* have been described from shells of adult animals only, without any remains of the bodies attached to them; so that it is not possible to know whether either of them be the adult form of *Emyda senegalensis*, or what is the colouring of their head, which is a very distinctive character in the animals of this family.

Cyclanosteus frenatus is known only from a note which Dr. Peters sent home in 1848, shortly after his return from Mozambique.

Cryptopus Aubryi is well described and figured by M. Duméril in the Rev. Zool. for 1856, p. 374, t. 20, and it appears to be very nearly allied to the shield which I have lately described and figured in the 'Proceedings' of the Society, under the name of *Aspidochelys Livingstonii* (A. N. H. p. 68); but we cannot be certain that the animal from Gaboon and that from Mozambique are identical, until we know what are the peculiarities of the head of the Mozambique species. I may state that Mr. Cope, in the 'Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia' for 1859 (p. 295), has formed M. A. Duméril's species into a genus, under the name of *Heptathyra*, in which he evidently intended to include my genus *Aspidochelys*. As his paper was read in 1859 and mine in 1860, his name ought to have priority, unless it should be found desirable, as there is a considerable difference between them in the form of the sternal callosities, to preserve both the names.

The African species known in their adult stage may be arranged thus:—

A. *Sternal callosities 9; hinder pair small.*

1. CYCLANOSTEUS. The hinder pair of callosities very small, and far apart.

C. Petersii, Gray, Cat. Tortoises, B.M. 65. t. 29. Gambia.

B. *Sternal callosities 7; hinder pair large.*

2. HEPTATHYRA. The hinder pair of callosities rhombic, united together by their whole inner edge.

H. Aubryi, Dum. Rev. Zool. 1856, 364. t. 20.

Neck with three black streaks, the lateral ones from the eye; occiput with two short black streaks. Gaboon.

3. ASPIDOCHELYS. The hinder pair of callosities oblong, united by their hinder edge only.

A. Livingstonii, Gray, P. Z. S. 1860, 6. t. 22. River Zambesi.

The only specimen of the Senegal species yet known to me is very young; it does not show the sternal callosities, and has still remains of the umbilical slit. It may be described as follows:—